

MORE MINERS JOIN RANKS OF THE STRIKERS.

An Army of Over a Hundred Thousand Men now Idle in the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.

NO BREAK IN THE RANKS

Of Either the Operators or Miners. Third Party May be Necessary to Settle the Dispute.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—The leader of the strike says at the end of the second day that 115,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the anthracite coal fields are idle. No report of the mine operators make a statement for their side of the matter, but individual owners dispute the strikers' figures, saying there are more men at work than the union leaders will admit.

The first advance in the price of coal as a result of the strike was made by the Philadelphia & Reading Company to-day, 25 cents per ton being added. This advance was promptly met by the local dealers, who increased the price to consumers 50 cents a ton.

A cloud appears on the otherwise peaceful horizon in the shape of a report from Harrisburg that a bitter feeling is developing between the union and non-union men in the Lykens district, located in the upper end of Dauphin county, and involving about 2,500 mine workers. A concession was voluntarily granted the 5,000 employees of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company in the region west of Mauch Chunk, who will hereafter work ten hours a day with a consequent increase in earnings. These men were unorganized and had not presented any grievances.

Mules Brought to the Surface.

True to its declaration made before the strike was ordered, the Philadelphia & Reading Company to-day brought its mules to the surface in two mines near Shamokin that had been closed by the strike and announced that they were permanently abandoned. This action makes it necessary for the miners who formerly worked in these collieries to seek work elsewhere.

The action of the 400 or more employees of the West End Coal Company at Moanana, near Wilkesbarre, in striking to their work stands out prominently as the busy feature of an otherwise idle territory. They say they have no grievances, have always received kindly treatment from their employers and therefore resist every effort to induce them to strike.

Father Phillips, the Catholic priest who has been an interesting figure in the strike, both before and after, made a statement to the public tonight, presenting an argument in behalf of arbitration and arguing to both sides to get together.

HOLDING OUT

Are Both Operators and Miners, and a Settlement is Not Likely—Additional Miners Lay Down Their Picks.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 18.—The second day of the anthracite coal strike has failed to bring forth anything that would lead to the bringing together of the coal operators and the striking miners. Neither side has approached the other and as far as could be learned to-night there is no such move contemplated by either the operators or their employees. Unless there is a break in the ranks of either, it seems to-night that a third party will have to step into the breach and try to bring the two forces together. Who that third party will be and what methods will be pursued with that end in view no one in touch with the situation can at this time say.

President Mitchell in his statement to-day on the situation throughout the entire anthracite region estimates that about 6,000 additional mine workers laid down their tools to-day, making a total of 115,000 mine workers idle.

Devoid of Important Developments, To-day was entirely devoid of important developments in this district, and what little change there was in the situation was in favor of the striking workers. It was estimated yesterday that 15,000 mine workers in the Hazleton region, about 8,000 did not start work. President Mitchell in his estimates, however, raised these figures to ten thousand. Careful reports received from every mining town in the region to-day warrants the estimate that upwards of 1,000 additional men did not go into the mines this morning. Not one operator was reported to have increased his working force over that of yesterday. President Mitchell in his statement made to-day which was based on reports received from his men in the field makes the claim that not less than 1,500 men who had entered the mines yesterday failed to report this morning. Although the majority of the operators and mine superintendents give no figures, they insist that they are holding their own.

Quiet at Hazleton.

All was quiet in Hazleton to-day, with the exception of a few petty cases of breach of the peace. A crowd of mine workers, numbering about 100, marched from McAdoo through the south side to-day, but caused no trouble. At Jeannette, 75 men at work fled upon their approach.

District No. 7, which includes all the Hazleton region, held a secret conference to-day to devise ways and means of furthering the interests of the strikers. A central committee composed of two delegates from each of the local unions in the district, was appointed to gather information for the use of President Mitchell.

Mine workers in large numbers came to Hazleton during the day to hear the latest news. To-night meetings were held at Stockton, Harwood, Jeddo,

Shaft No. 3 at Hazleton, Freeland, Coleraine and West Hazleton. President Mitchell spoke at the latter place.

PREST MITCHELL'S STATEMENT

Says He is Confident All the Mines Will be Completely Closed.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 18.—Following is the statement issued by President Mitchell on behalf of the striking mine workers: "HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 18, 5:10 p. m. "Reports received at our office from districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 of the anthracite coal region, show that there have been great accessions to the ranks of the strikers to-day in district No. 7 (Hazleton region), not less than 1,500 mine workers who mined yesterday failing to report for work this morning, thus increasing the total number on strike from 10,000 to 11,500 to-day. "In district No. 9 (Schuylkill) our forces have been augmented by 4,500 mine workers in addition to the 20,000 reported yesterday. The situation in district No. 1 (Lackawanna-Wyoming) is practically the same as the first day of the strike, only 200 men remaining at work. Total number of men idle, 115,000.

"From every section of the anthracite region reports indicate that much dissatisfaction prevails among those who have up to this time failed to participate in the strike, and we confidently expect that the number at work will grow less with each succeeding day until the mines shall be completely closed. "JOHN MITCHELL, "President U. M. W. of America."

Coal Advances.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company announced this afternoon that on and after this date all grades of coal are advanced 25 cents a ton.

ROUSING MEETING

Of Republicans at Grafton—Hon. C. T. Caldwell, the Orator.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Sept. 18.—A rousing meeting of Republicans of Taylor county was to-night addressed at Brinkman's opera house, by Hon. Charles T. Caldwell, of Parkersburg. His speech was an eloquent one, and was enthusiastically received by the multitude of people present. The Tiger Ward Republican Club and the Thomas E. Davis Young Voters' club marched from their headquarters with a band and drum corps and escorted the speaker. Hundreds were in the marching column. Taylor is getting in line and will roll up a large majority in November.

Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. Opens.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 18.—The grand lodge A. O. U. W. opened in this city to-day with the largest attendance ever known in the history of the order. Mayor Brandebury and A. F. Stewart made addresses of welcome and responses were made by W. O. McCluskey and W. S. Allen, of St. Mary's. Reports of the grand officers show the order to be in excellent condition throughout the state. To-morrow night a banquet will be tendered by the local lodge, which is expected to be a grand feature of the gathering.

Pogue Suicided.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 18.—A verdict of suicide was the result of the coroner's investigation to-day of the cause of Tulus Pogue's death. Pogue was found dead in his room at Fairview yesterday with a bullet hole in his head. Murder was suspected, as no weapon was found. This was explained by his landlady to-day, who stated that she had removed the revolver. The unfortunate man often expressed an intention of taking his own life on account of domestic trouble.

McKinney Nominated.

STEBENVILLE, O., Sept. 18.—Charles McKinney, of Smithfield, was to-day nominated by the Republicans of the Joint twelfth, and twenty-second senatorial district as their candidate for member of the state board of equalization. His strongest opponent was Marlon S. McGrew, of Martin's Ferry.

Tried the Gun Route.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 18.—Link O'Hara, a negro barber from Pittsburgh, employed in this city, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself at his boarding house here this morning. He had been drinking heavily yesterday and lost his position. He will probably die.

Found Dead in Bed.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 18.—Andrew Charles was found dead in bed at Mannington this morning. He was from New York and was employed as a rig builder in the oil fields.

Run Over by a B. & O. Train.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 18.—Ellis Schultz was run over by a Baltimore & Ohio train near Burton yesterday and instantly killed.

BAR IRON COMBINE

May Go Out on a Strike—Depends Upon Decision of Wage Committee.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 18.—The wage committee of iron and steel and tin workers will meet to-morrow at Cincinnati to discuss the final proposition made to the Republic Iron & Steel Company for a settlement of the scale. On this first step and final negotiation on the matter will depend whether or not 50,000 employees of the bar combine will go out on a strike.

National Board of Navigation.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Twenty-sixth annual convention of the national board of navigation met here to-day. On the suggestion of D. P. Blackburn, of Pittsburgh, the executive committee was instructed to take action on a commemorative resolution about the report of the United States engineer fixing the height and width of the span of all bridges on the Ohio river.

SENATOR HANNA ADDRESSES THE BUSINESS MEN.

Takes His Text From the Letter of Acceptance of the Apostle of Free Silver and Free Trade.

GIVES BRYAN A DRUBBING.

Says There Are no Trusts in This Country—Importance of This Campaign Greater than Ever.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Senator M. A. Hanna, at noon to-day, made an address to several thousand downtown business men and their employees at the rooms of the Commercial McKinley club. He said in part:

"You will find my text in the letter of acceptance of that great apostle of free silver, W. J. Bryan. It is his last card, and he begins his interesting appeal to the people of the United States, by telling what he knows about trusts. At the Kansas City convention there developed a wide difference of opinion in the Democratic party as to what they should do or ought to do, and various pilgrims to Lincoln found Mr. Bryan very uneasy, as well he might have been, since the narrow edge of one vote in the convention meant the saving of his pet hobby, free silver. But how has it been since that convention? In all his speeches during this campaign he has made only the barest reference to free silver. But he took up another issue, one which he labored in Washington to manufacture. He gave positive orders to certain members of Congress to vote to ratify the treaty with Spain, and for no other reason than that he might have an imaginary chance to attack the administration.

Wished for Bryan and Hoar. "I wish I could have together on this platform William Jennings Bryan and Senator George F. Hoar, that each might tell his reasons for opposing 'expansion' or 'imperialism.' Senator Hoar would convince you that he opposed it from conscientious motives, but is on all other points a unit with the party from which he differs in that one respect, and that he is a supporter of William McKinley. With these two together I would tear the mask off the face of that hypocrite, William J. Bryan. (Cheers and hisses.) One stands on the firm foundation of his convictions of right and the other on the flimsy foundation of hypocrisy. Bryan has been afraid to push the silver issue because he wants to carry New York and some other eastern states. He tried imperialism and from five to fifty speeches a day, his audiences grew less and less every day. It is his trump and last card and we will hold him down to that issue and on every side of it. If our great corporations of amalgamated capital are in the interests of manufacture, then are not labor organizations and combinations in the interest of the workingmen? I was the first man in Ohio to recognize organized labor in 1871, and while that organization of bituminous coal miners existed we never had a strike.

Believes in Arbitration.

"I believe in arbitration between labor and capital, and in 1897, when I stood before 7,500 men and women in Cincinnati, I told them that if they would prove to me that I had ever wronged any man working for me or urged the reduction of his pay, I would resign from the United States senate next day and the offer still stands.

"I would like Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat to tell me what a trust is. I believe there is not a trust in the entire United States. There is a national law and in every state there is a law against trusts. They cannot exist, and every law against trusts, national or state, has been the product of Republican law-makers and the credit is due to the Republican party. I have no objection to the Democrats opposing trusts, but they have not got any patent on it. Bryan tells what he would do if elected. His first act would be to haul down the American flag in the Philippines. (Cries of "no, no.") "Well, that is what he says he would do, but the American people would not let him. Then he would establish a 'stable government' probably with Aguinaldo at the head of it. Think of it! Pull down our flag, remove our troops and leave the brave dead, our boys in blue, to the tender mercies of Aguinaldo!

Would Shock Humanity.

"Judging from the past, Aguinaldo would soon shock humanity and the nations would interfere as we did in Cuba. Bryan talks of the Monroe doctrine and advocates a protectorate in the Philippines. The Monroe doctrine was established for the Western Hemisphere, but Bryan would spread it all over the world. If that is not imperialism then tell me what is. I am for peace, but not for peace at any price, and not while the brigand, Aguinaldo, is hanging in the bushes shooting down our soldiers. Bryan is opposed to a tariff as a trust creator, but the workingmen know that the tariff is their protector. He tells in rosy pictures what he would do if elected and besides his pictures stand as something monumental the work that McKinley has done. Bryan will stand on any platform they make for him, ride any hobby, endorse any issue, yes, he will abuse me for the sole purpose of being President. That is all he wants. (Cries of "You are all right.") Yes, I am all right, for I talk about things I know all about and I don't lie either. Cast your votes in your own interests and not in the interests of Mr. Bryan. The importance of this campaign is greater than any ever before known in the country, because any reversal of the policy of the government would bring about a change in the commercial interests which would dwarf the awful storm at Galveston. It would mean a commercial and industrial revolution from which this country would not soon recover."

Germany Demands That the Real Instigators of the Chinese Outrages Shall be Surrendered to the Powers. BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The foreign office has sent a circular note to all the powers, announcing that the German government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

GUILTY MUST SUFFER.

The text of the telegraphic note, as the North German Gazette gives it, is as follows: "The government of the emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great.

Guilt Should Be Punished. "Wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilized conscience and the circumstances of such a group of leaders can not be completely ascertained, but a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished.

"The government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement will be equivocal to indifference to a repetition of the crime. The government proposes, therefore, that the cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate those leading Chinese personages from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is excluded. (Signed.) "VON BUELOW."

NO SIGNIFICANCE

In the Visit of President McKinley to the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—It is said at the state department that no emergency exists in connection with the Chinese matter or any of the foreign relations of the country which demands the presence of the President in Washington. However, when President McKinley left Washington for Somerset and thence for Canton, it was the understanding that he would make periodical visits to Washington at intervals of a week or ten days, and his departure from Canton to-day is said to be merely to keep one of these engagements.

It is positively stated that there has been no change in the Chinese situation, at least in its diplomatic aspects. It is learned here that the discussion now proceeding in Berlin of an alleged American proposition to limit the occupying forces in China to 1,000 in Peking, 2,000 outside the walls, and 20,000 elsewhere is not based upon any plan suggested by the state department here. It can be stated positively that it has not figured in the diplomatic negotiations.

RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

State Department Anxious for a Speedy Settlement of Chinese Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—A copy of the German note demanding the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion in China was presented to Acting Secretary Adee at the state department during the day from the German embassy. The German charge, Baron Stenberg, being temporarily absent from the city, there could, of course, be no attempt at discussion of this most important communication. The baron is expected to return to-morrow, when the subject may be taken up with him. Meanwhile, the note itself will receive the earnest attention of the President and such members of the cabinet as are in Washington to-morrow when he arrives. The state department has been all along directing its efforts to the speedy opening of negotiations for a final settlement with the Chinese government and has so far not been heard from relative to the matter of punishments beyond the indirect references contained in the notes that have defined the government's purposes. The question is now presented plainly, whether or not the negotiations shall be preceded with a decision on this point.

England's Firm Resolution.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—"On the eve of Li Hung Chang's departure," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, "he received a strongly worded cablegram from Lord Salisbury, declaring that the British government would insist upon the return of Emperor Kwang Su to Peking as an absolute essential of peace negotiation without which the dissolution of the Chinese empire was inevitable. "Lord Salisbury informed Earl Li that the allies desired to preserve China, but that nothing would divert them from their irrevocable intention of punishing those responsible for the outrages, whom they would, if necessary, pursue all over China."

Jones and Hill Confer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Senator Jones and ex-Senator Hill had an extended conference to-day at the Hoffman house. Later Senator Jones conferred with ex-Governor Stone, Congressman Richardson and James L. Morris, ex-treasurer of the national committee, who came from Washington. Senator Jones said that only a general discussion of the situation was had.

SUPPLIES AND MONEY POURING IN FOR NEEDY

At Galveston and Other Texas Towns—"Situation Continues to Improve."

SEVEN FIGURES ARE NEEDED

To Express Amount of Cash Received—Death Loss Will Amount to 3,000—People Leaving.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 18.—"The situation continues to improve," is what one is told now when one applies at any of the various headquarters for information. In fact this statement is made with gratifying monotony all over the city. The work has been brought down to a business basis as far as possible and the amount of system and order displayed in the various departments would furnish cause for considerable surprise to any one who might return to Galveston after an absence of three or four days.

One feature that has caused a better feeling and a more pronounced willingness to work is afforded by the fact that the time of all of the laborers employed is being kept at headquarters. The men have been assured of compensation for their labor and, quite naturally, they now go about their unpleasant tasks with a much better grace than heretofore.

Conflicts of Authority Less.

Then, too, there are not so many irritating little conflicts of authority as there have been in the past, when the progress of the work was in some cases materially hindered by petty demonstrations of personal feeling. A thorough investigation reveals the fact that every department is as well organized as is possible under the circumstances and that every one is harmonious. This is eminently as it should be.

Supplies and money are now pouring in from all over the country. It is stated that at least seven figures are needed to express the amount of cash so far received. This is being used judiciously and the good effects of the presence of such a relief fund in the city are already becoming apparent.

Militia Wants Relief.

The state militia companies which have been stationed here have been doing splendid work, and many of the men are now of the belief that they should now be allowed to return to their homes and troops sent from other parts of the state to fill their places. They have seen hard and almost continuous duty, and it would really be the proper thing to do if the matter of transportation does not stand in the way, to let them return and send others to replace them.

Reluctantly one is forced to the opinion that the number of dead which had been placed at 5,000 is too low and that the number will go as high as 6,000, and perhaps above that number. The conclusion has not been reached without considerable thought and careful investigation. The death list will reach the total of 4,437 with the additions sent out to-day.

Few Negroes Reported.

In addition to all this it must be remembered that only a comparatively small number of the negroes who perished in the storm have been reported. After considering all these facts one can hardly do anything else but conclude that the total to be finally reached will be above 6,000. Everyone has tried to be as conservative as possible in making estimates, both as to the losses of life and property, but in view of all the features of this part of the situation to be seen now it is not possible to reiterate the former estimate of 5,000. Judge Morgan Mann stated to-day that in his opinion the list would go as high as 7,000. The exact number, of course, will never be definitely known. One can only hope that these larger estimates will prove too high, and that at least a part of the horror of the work of the storm will not be so strongly in evidence.

Property Loss Enormous.

There are no developments which would lead to the belief that the estimate of a property loss of \$22,000,000 is too high. While one occasionally finds a business man whose property has not suffered greatly, it must be stated that the class is hopelessly in the minority and that large losses are the rule.

The people are becoming more cheerful every day and it is more than remarkable to observe the composure exhibited by some of them under the terrible circumstances. The individual's woe has been lost in the community's grief and on every hand may be seen cases of people who have lost their all doing everything in their power to comfort a neighbor, who, perhaps has not been so unfortunate.

Everybody in Earnest.

Everybody seems to be doing all there is to do toward ultimate rehabilitation and the determination to build a city which will be bigger and broader in every way than the one which has been destroyed, appears to be general.

The people are leaving the city in considerable numbers, but the relief work locally has now been gotten down to such a fine point that it is likely that there will be a marked diminution of the exodus during the next two or three days. The fears of an epidemic have been allayed by the presence and the distribution of medicines and disinfectants and therefore a feature which would undoubtedly have had the effect of causing many to seek succor elsewhere, has been eliminated from the situation.

"KEARSARGE DAY"

Appropriately Celebrated by the Presentation of Commemorative Tablets to the New Battleships—Secretary Long and Governor Johnston Deliver Addresses.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 18.—"Kearsarge Day," to which the people of this city and state have been looking forward for many months, and which includes the presentation of commemorative tablets to the new battleships, Kearsarge and Alabama, the presence of the present and a former secretary of the navy, the governor of Alabama and other distinguished guests opened with prospects which were far from pleasant. After a very tempestuous night, during which it rained heavily, and a strong northwest gale blew, the sky this morning was cloudy and dull and rain was falling. At a meeting of the committees having charge of the celebration it was decided that the formal presentation exercises should be postponed until 3 o'clock. The decorations in the city did not suffer much from the rain and wind and after a few minor repairs, the buildings and the arches looked as beautiful as before.

Crowded With Spectators.

The guests and speakers occupied a specially erected stand in the park. The area in front of the stand was crowded with spectators and there was much enthusiasm.

Mayor Edward E. McIntyre opened the proceedings with an address of welcome and then introduced General Charles H. Burns, of Wilton, as president of the day. Mr. Burns spoke at length of the significance of the occasion and presented Miss Mary Thornton Davis, of Boston, niece of Lieutenant Thornton, executive officer of the old Kearsarge, and Mrs. Henry Bryan, of Alabama, daughter of Rear Admiral Semmes, of the Old Alabama. Miss Davis unveiled the tablet destined for the Alabama, while Mrs. Bryan performed a like act with that for the Kearsarge.

Governor Frank W. Rollins was then introduced and made a brief address, presenting the tablets to Captain Folger, of the Kearsarge, and Captain Brownson, of the Alabama.

Secretary Long Responds.

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long responded on behalf of the navy department.

Governor James H. Johnston, of Alabama, accepted the Alabama tablet.

Because of the inclement weather the proposed exercises on board the battleship Kearsarge were omitted, and Capt. W. P. Folger, of that vessel was introduced and accepted the tablet on behalf of the officers and men, extending to the state and the city their appreciation of the gift.

Capt. William P. Brownson, commander of the Alabama, was also introduced and spoke on similar lines.

The exercises were concluded with an historical address by former secretary of the navy Hilary A. Herbert.

The exercises of the day were brought to a close with a banquet to the invited guests and naval officers this evening.

SHAMS AND PHANTOMS

Are the Issues Considered Paramount by the Democracy, Says Roosevelt.

Makes a Number of Short Speeches.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 18.—Governor Roosevelt made a number of short speeches to-day on the trip from Helena to Butte. At Clancy the governor said in part:

"The issues involved in this campaign are more important than any we have seen since 1864. I am more than delighted to discuss the issue which our opponents is pleased to term imperialism. Imperialism and militarism are mere shams, mere phantoms, raised to frighten timid people, that is all. They talk about the constitution following the flag. That talk is sheer nonsense. You people here were not in full equality of rights with the other states until years ago when you became a state. Congress passed laws for the territories. Now you are a state and you pass your own laws. You have representatives in Washington who pass laws for all the union and for you. You have equal rights with any other state in the senate of the United States. You have passed through the different stages of development until you stand to-day among the states of this union with all the rights that the constitution can confer. The Philippine islands must pass through the same stages and Congress will frame such laws for them and confer such rights as the people of those islands are able to exercise with wisdom and as much self-government as they are capable of wielding."

The train arrived at Butte at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Standing Room at a Discount.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 18.—Governor Roosevelt was greeted very warmly this afternoon by citizens of Butte. The carriage ride from the station of the Northern Pacific to the Butte Hotel, about one mile distant, was a flattering demonstration. The streets were lined with people.

Governor Roosevelt was urged to speak, but declined, saying he would talk to the people at the Columbia Garden in the evening.

The immense Columbia garden was entirely filled and standing room was at a discount. Governor Roosevelt spoke here for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

Old Firm Falls.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The firm of Hatch & Footh have failed. The firm has been in existence since January 1, 1870. Mr. Footh, according to the statement of the senior partner, has been speculating with the firm's money for several years and sustained losses which will aggregate \$200,000.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, partly cloudy Wednesday; local rains in western portion. Thursday, rain; fresh easterly winds. For West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, fair, continued cool Wednesday; local rains at night or Thursday, fresh northeasterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 62°; 8 a. m. 63°; 9 a. m. 64°; 10 a. m. 65°; 11 a. m. 66°; 12 m. 67°; 1 p. m. 68°; 2 p. m. 69°; 3 p. m. 70°; 4 p. m. 71°; 5 p. m. 72°; 6 p. m. 73°; 7 p. m. 74°; 8 p. m. 75°; 9 p. m. 76°; 10 p. m. 77°; 11 p. m. 78°; 12 m. 79°.